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*Explanatory Note.*

Foodgrains are moved from different sources of supply according to the allotment from the Government of India and also from procurement sources internally. In the case of rice, stocks are received from Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer, etc., and from overseas. The purchase prices vary with reference to the sources of supply. Freight charges and incidentals also vary with reference to the source and destination stations. The value of the shortages given in the above statement includes freight charges, incidentals, and surcharge, if any, levied. In regard to rice and paddy, the cost price is worked out on the basis of the total value of stock handled during the year and an average rate is adopted. In regard to wheat, wheat products, milo and overseas millets, the average pooled rates prevalent for the grain during the concerned year is adopted. An average rate for all pulses prevalent during the relevant period has been taken for pulses. Towards freight and incidentals, an uniform rate of As. 8 per maund has been adopted.

## APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 166 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 971 supra.]

A Village Production Council consists of five to ten members, representing the following classes :—

(i) cultivators in the village ;

(ii) artisans in the village ;

(iii) suitable representatives from existing panchayats and co-operative institutions ; and

(iv) representatives of bodies that may have been created by the Agricultural department.

The Tahsildar will also nominate a suitable village official of the place to act as Secretary to the Council.

The aims and objects of the Village Production Councils are as follows :—

(i) Framing programmes of production to be achieved at each harvest by the village ;

(ii) assessing results attained at each harvest ;

(iii) taking steps to bring under cultivation land at present lying uncultivated ;

(iv) arranging for the cultivation of land not cultivated or managed by the owners ;

(v) assisting in securing minimum standards of tillage to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production ;

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(vi) stimulating production through prize and other incentive schemes ;

(vii) promoting the cultivation of high-yielding food crops ;

(viii) organizing voluntary labour for Community works ; and

(ix) estimating and assisting in the provision of requirements of local raw materials for the artisans of the village.

| | Name of districts in which the Village Production Councils have been formed. | Total number of Councils so far formed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tanjore | 639 |
| 2 | Kurnool | 68 |
| 3 | The Nilgiris | 38 |
| 4 | Guntur | 185 |
| 5 | Tirunelveli | 220 |
| 6 | North Arcot | 335 |
| 7 | Anantapur | 392 |
| 8 | East Godavari | 88 |
| 9 | West Godavari | 47 |
| 10 | Nellore | 122 |
| 11 | Cuddapah | 302 |
| 12 | Ramanathapuram | 550 |
| 13 | Malabar | 315 |
| 14 | Bellary | 519 |
| 15 | Coimbatore | 180 |
| 16 | Visakhapatnam | 497 |
| 17 | South Arcot | 307 |
| 18 | Srikakulam | 121 |
| 19 | Tiruchirappalli | 377 |

## APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 167 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 972 supra.]

*Statement showing the first three municipal towns and districts that returned highest death rates, death rates from some specific diseases, infant and maternal mortality rates in 1950 and 1951.*

| | Municipalities—1950 | | Municipalities—1951 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (a) Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population. | Pollachi | 38·58 | Nellore | 34·58 |
| | Madras | 38·23 | Chingleput | 33·98 |
| | Nellore | 37·31 | Mannargudi | 27·67 |